B&W 57155-2
Southeastern Employment
Page 10

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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SEPTEMBER, 1985

RECORD NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER

SCHOOLS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEW EMPLOYMENT HIGH

Schools reopened in the state in September and aided in pushing employment to the highest level in history. Over 23,600 jobs were added to the nonagricultural workforce in education alone, which contributed heavily to the overall count of 1,347,000 employed workers in South Carolina. The increase caused by the schools was able to compensate for several seasonal layoffs in the private sector. In comparison to one year earlier, September 1985's nonfarm employment was up 53,300.

PRIVATE SECTOR SEES LITTLE CHANGE OVER THE MONTH

Employment in South Carolina's private sector slipped a minor 1,000 in September to 1,099,000. Construction lost the most workers as end-of-the-summer turndowns began in building activities. The 1,700 loss in construction still left the industry with almost 7,000 more employees state-wide than at the same time in 1984. This year has seen continuous strength in building across South Carolina, and no end to this trend is forseen.

The slowing of the tourist season caused wholesale and retail trade job losses of 1,500. Employment drops were scattered throughout retail trade, but there was one item of note. The food store workforce remained at 41,000 for the second consecutive month, an all-time high for this industry. Seasonal declines notwithstanding, wholesale and retail trade managed a significant 23,400 net expansion in jobs between September, 1984 and September, 1985.

(continued on page 3)

INDEX OF TABLES IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE

Table Number	Title	Page(s)
1	Civilian Labor Force Summary	4
2	Summary of Monthly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers	7
3	Summary of Overtime Hours of Manufacturing Workers	8
4	Productivity Index Summary	9
5	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	12, 13
6	Wage and Salary Manufacturing Employment in South Carolina	14, 15
7	Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Industry	16, 17
8	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg and Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	18
9	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Charleston, Rock Hill, Anderson, and Florence Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	19
10	Female Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	20
11	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing in South Carolina	21
12	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings And Hours in Manufacturing Industries in South Carolina's Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas	22
13	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina	23
14	Labor Force and Unemployment by County	24
15	Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment for Selected Cities In South Carolina	25

Another industry division which witnessed an employee downturn was finance, insurance, and real estate. Once again, seasonal influences were the key as job terminations in the coastal areas of the state produced a drop of 600 in the sector. In spite of the general decrease in the industry, employment among insurance carriers reached 12,600 to set a new record.

The news in manufacturing was good for a change as 1,600 net jobs were created in September thanks to increased orders and some worker recalls. Employee additions were centered in nondurable goods where three fourths of the job gains occurred. Textile mill products recovered from the lowest level of employment on record in August to boost employment by 500. All industry groups within textiles took part in the upturn except weaving mills, cotton where the job count slid to 29,200, the worst figure ever. Apparel and other textile products also shared in the soft-good advance with growth of 400. Unlike the remainder of nondurable goods, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products registered a reduction of 200 workers. Very few fluctuations were evident on the hard-good side of the picture with the largest increase in lumber and wood products, up 200.

Positive movement was also experienced in service industries thanks to pickups in education. The upturn of 1,100 in services showed up despite seasonal layoffs from hotels and other lodging places as well as other tourist-related establishments. Although the monthly gain was minor, health services reached a record level with 43,600 jobs. Overall, employment in services rose 21,400 during the previous twelve-month period.

Employment in transportation and public utilities advanced 100 to 56,600 with one component, trucking and warehousing, producing all-time peak levels of paid workers.

SCHOOL-INFLUENCED GOVERNMENT UP IN SEPTEMBER

Local and state education led the charge as total government employment shot up 17,800 in September in South Carolina. The return of non-contract personnel to schools and colleges was responsible for the entire rise. All other areas of government lost employment during the month.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT REACHES ALL-TIME HIGH IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's total nonagricultural female employment, increasing 13,500, rose to an all-time high level of 606,700 in September. Cyclical growth in government education and educational services in the private sector was responsible for the over-the-month gain.

Female employment in the government sector, with the return of 13,100 women in educational jobs for the beginning of the school year, added 12,500 to the payrolls. On the negative side, small decreases were noted in federal government (-100); state government other than education (-200); and local government outside of schools (-300).

In the private sector, educational services more than offset seasonal cutbacks in the tourist industry, allowing services to gain 1,200 workers. Manufacturing reported an increase of 500 for the second consecutive month, with both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors reporting gains during September. Finance, insurance, and real estate posted a small gain of 100, while transportation and public utilities remained constant. On the negative side, wholesale and retail trade lost 600 positions during the month. Construction recorded a slight downturn of 100.

In comparison with September, 1984 levels, employers in South Carolina added 20,600 women to their payrolls. Wholesale and retail trade realized the largest yearly increase (+10,100), while services (+9,900) came in second. Manufacturing reported the sole decline over the year, losing 5,900.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HOLDS STEADY IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate showed no change in September, holding steady at 6.6%. This rate represented 102,900 jobless individuals. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.1% in September.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

September, 1983

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,569,700	1,582,000	1,493,200	1,563,900	1,569,900	1,487,400
Total Employment	1,466,800	1,477,600	1,396,100	1,453,300	1,463,400	1,382,600
Total Unemployment	102,900	104,400	97,100	110,600	106,500	104,800
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.6	6.5	7.1	6.8	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	201,530	203,490	183,110	212,140	212,270	202,610
Total Employment	192,570	194,460	173,460	204,200	204,760	193,710
Total Unemployment	8,960	9,030	9,650	7,940	7,510	8,900
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.4	5.3	3.7	3.5	4.5

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	306,260	306,660	291,670
Total Employment	288,440	288,690	275,500
Total Unemployment	17,820	17,970	16,170
Unemployment Rate	5.8	5.9	5.5

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Charleston area rose a slight 200 to 175,800 in September. This increase was spread throughout both the private and public sectors. Public employment moved up 200 over the month to 47,300. Both state and local government advanced 100 jobs, while federal employment was unchanged at 18,800. In the private sector, manufacturing employment edged upward 100. This rise was centered totally in nondurable goods. An advance of 100 in the service industry was due mainly to school employees returning after summer vacation. On the negative side, both construction, and finance, insurance, and real estate dropped 100 workers from their payrolls. Remaining constant in September were transportation and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trade.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Richland and Lexington Counties)

Columbia's nonagricultural workforce expanded by 1,800 workers in September, due to an upward seasonal trend in government. The growth in government (+2,200) was centered in the local division, where 1,600 staff members resumed their jobs. State government saw a healthy gain of 900 workers, while federal government lost 300. The private sector employment total dropped 400, as three of the six major industries reported decreases in employment during September. Losses of 200 and 100, respectively, were reported in construction and services. Another negative employment trend was recorded in manufacturing (-400). Both durable and nondurable goods experienced similar losses of 200 each. The only major industry in the private sector to experience a gain was wholesale and retail trade (+300). Retail trade was totally responsible for the increase. Remaining unchanged in September were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg MSA rose by 4,000 to reach 277,700 in September. Government, more specifically local government, was the largest contributor to this positive trend as nonfaculty personnel returned to schools for the fall term. Government employment increased 3,600 in September as advances were recorded in all industry divisions. There were 400 jobs added to the private sector job count in September. This growth was realized in manufacturing (+300) and trade (+300). Manufacturing responded to increased activity in durable goods and raised its employment count to 98,600. Trade employment rose on the strength experienced in the retail trade division. The remaining private sector divisions remained constant from the previous month except construction which posted a loss of 200. Overall nonfarm employment was down 17,300 from the figure recorded one year earlier with the largest contributor being nondurable-good manufacturing.

NATION'S GROWTH RATE SLOWS

A small rise of 0.1 percentage point in unemployment brought the national jobless rate to 7.1% in September. The rate was still below the 7.3% rate that held from February through July of this year. Nonagricultural employment rose 128,00 during the month, but the nation's workforce grew at a faster pace, causing unemployment to increase.

Manufacturing jobs fell 111,000, the largest drop since the November 1982 loss of 136,000 in the middle of the recession. However, the service sector, gaining 205,000 jobs, more than offset the manufacturing losses. Of significant note, the total number of factory jobs lost between January and September 1985 was 340,000.

Average hourly earnings for nonagricultural workers rose to $8.68 in September, while the average workweek increased 0.1 hour to 35.2 hours. These positive trends suggest that there is some extra work for which employers may soon be hiring.

Industrial production decreased 0.1% in September, following a 0.6% increase in August and a 0.2% upturn in July. Durable goods fell 1.2%, while nondurables remained unchanged.

Housing construction tumbled 9.3% in September to the lowest annual rate since October 1984. Housing starts decreased in every region of the United States, with the West reporting the greatest decline of 16.6%. Starts of single family homes fell 10.4% during the month, while apartment construction dropped 7.6%. Building permits rose 0.7% for the fifth consecutive month in which the level of permits exceeded that of starts.

Retail sales increased 2.7% in September, following a 2.3% gain in August. Auto sales, up 9.6%, were responsible for the bulk of the upturn. Excluding car sales, retail sales rose 0.6%. Sales in nondurable goods were up 0.6% over the month, after rising 1.0% in August. Durable-good sales increased 6.2%, following a 4.6% rise the month before.

Consumer spending, spurred by new car sales, continued to outpace the increase in personal income. Consumer spending surged 1.2%, while personal income rose 0.3% in September. The rise in consumer spending was attributed to a boom in new car sales as dealers continued to offer low prices and cut-rate financing to clear their inventories for the new model year.

Factory payrolls were up 0.1% in September, after a 0.5% increase in August. After taxes, income rose 0.2%, the same as in August.

HOURLY EARNINGS EXPERIENCE SLIGHT INCREASE

Hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers in South Carolina rose $0.01 to $7.63 during September. The durable-good sector was totally responsible for the overall rise in manufacturing hourly wages. Durable-good earnings climbed $0.06 to $7.94 from one month earlier.

The upturn in durable goods was primarily the result of increased premiums paid for hours worked in electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.32); stone, clay, and glass products (+$0.04); and fabricated metal products (+$0.04).

Wages in the nondurable-good sector dropped to $7.47, down $0.01 from last month. Workers in the food and kindred products division experienced the largest reduction in wages as hourly earnings dropped $0.09 to $6.56 in September.

Production workers' average weekly wages were up $2.70 over August's figure of $311.66. Wages in the hard-good sector increased by $0.14, while soft-good earnings gained an additional $3.33 on the average per week.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.63	$ 7.62	$ 7.36	$ 9.40	$ 9.40	$ 8.92
Average Weekly Earnings	$314.36	$311.66	$300.29	$423.94	$423.00	$374.64
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.88	$ 96.34	$ 95.48	$130.64	$130.76	$119.12

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.56	$ 7.61	$ 7.30	$ 7.40	$ 7.38	$ 7.10
Average Weekly Earnings	$307.69	$308.97	$298.57	$305.62	$304.06	$284.71
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.82	$ 95.51	$ 94.93	$ 94.18	$ 93.99	$ 90.53

OVERTIME HOURS INCREASE IN SEPTEMBER

Premium hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose 0.2 hour to 4.5 hours in September. Both the durable- and nondurable good sectors contributed to the increase. Workers in hard-good industries saw a 0.3 hour climb in overtime, while soft-good employees experienced a 0.1 hour upturn. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours were 1.0 hour higher in September, 1985.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.5	4.3	3.5
Durable Goods	4.6	4.3	3.7
Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.3	3.4

FACTORY WORKWEEK EXPANDS

South Carolina's average workweek for manufacturing production workers gained 0.3 hour to 41.2 in September. Workers in the nondurable-good sector experienced a slightly longer workweek, while the durable workweek declined.

The average workweek in durable goods dropped 0.3 hour to 41.8. Workers in electrical and electronic equipment worked less overtime at premium pay causing their workweek to drop 1.2 hours over the month. Employees in instruments and related products also recorded a shorter workweek with a drop of 1.1 hours to 39.6.

In the nondurable-good sector, a 0.5 hour rise in average weekly hours was recorded for September. Increased overtime caused paper and allied products to jump 1.4 hours to an average of 45.6 hours per week.

Other increases occurred in textile mill products (+0.3), apparel and other textile products (+0.6), and food and kindred products (+0.7).

Nationally, the average workweek for factory production workers gained 0.3 hour to 40.8 in September.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX RISES

The manufacturing production worker productivity index gained 1.1 points to 108.7 in September. The growth was caused by a 0.3 hour increase in average weekly hours in addition to a $0.01 increase in average hourly earnings. The September index was 1.4 points greater than the recorded year-ago figure of 107.3.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

September, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	108.7	107.6	107.3
Durable-Good Productivity Index	147.9	148.5	140.9
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.8	94.4	96.1
Textile Productivity Index	67.6	66.8	69.6
Apparel Productivity Index	107.3	105.3	105.3

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Dry, cool weather was a welcome relief over most of South Carolina during the middle of September. These weather conditions helped harvesting and kept farm activities moving at a brisk pace. However, the dry, cool conditions did present a slight hindrance to fall planting activities.

The overall condition of the soybean crop was good. Yields were consistently good and little insect infestation was noted. The cotton crop also reported having few insect problems. The dry weather also helped to improve the cotton boll rot which had previously caused trouble to the crop. All other field crop conditions and fruits and vegetables were reported to be in fair to good condition.

There were a total of 1,525 migrant and seasonal farmworkers located throughout South Carolina from the period August 16, 1985-September 15, 1985. Of these workers, 1,225 were locals and the remaining 300 were interstate migrant workers from Florida and Texas.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Dispoz-O Plastics Plant	Laurens	125	Construction of this new plastics manufacturing plant is expected in the near future.
A. O. Smith Water Products Co.	McBee	150	The expansion of this company will begin next year and be completed in 1987. They manufacture gas and electric water heaters.
Kigre, Inc.	Hilton Head	46	This new high technology corporation produces solid state laser components. Employment is expected to reach 100 by 1990.
Marriott Corp.	Greenville	Unknown	This new 145 room hotel will be constructed next year and is geared to business travelers seeking mid-priced accommodations.

SOUTHEASTERN NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS IN AUGUST

Nonagricultural employment (seasonally adjusted) in the Southeast rose 28,000 to 16,389,000. The number of wage and salary jobs was up 563,000 from the August 1984 level of 15,826,000. This growth was responsive to additional positions found in all major industry divisions except manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities. Major monthly advances in the number of employees on payrolls were posted in services (+14,000) and trade (+11,000). Employment in the service and trade industries reached levels of 3,254,000 and 3,950,000 in August, respectively. Moderate job count gains were reported in finance, insurance, and real estate (+4,000), and government (+2,000). The sole decline in employment was found in the manufacturing industry, which dropped 5,000 to 3,546,000. Employment in transportation and public utilities was unchanged at 870,000 from July to August.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education	Hours Desired		Annual	Relocate		Location of
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/	(Highest Grade Completed)	Full Time	Part Time	Income Desired	Yes	No	Applicant*
C.P.A.	30	Accountant	48	16	X		22,000		X	Charleston, SC
Quality Control Supv.	90	Production Manager	99	14	X		15,000	X		Sumter, SC
Manager Sales	99	None	N/A	16	X		30,000		X	Spartanburg, SC
Computer Operator	99	None	N/A	16	X		14,560		X	Rock Hill, SC
Interior Designer	30	None	N/A	16	X		18,000		X	Myrtle Beach, SC
Spinning Supervisor	99	None	N/A	16	X		29,000	X		Liberty, SC
Licensed Practical Nurse	09	None	N/A	15	X		12,600	X		Hampton, SC
Nurse, General Duty	99	None	N/A	16	X		19,510		X	Chester, SC
Administrative Assistant	99	Secretary	60	13	X		25,000		X	Union, SC
Stock Control Clerk	06	None	N/A	12	X		10,400	X		Kingstree, SC
Office Manager	27	Sales Clerk	24	12	X		11,440		X	Hartsville, SC
Industrial Engineer	48	None	N/A	15	X		24,000	X		Florence, SC
Drafter, Electrial	37	None	N/A	15	X		15,000	X		Greenwood, SC

*There are currently more than 99,900 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1347.0	1330.2	1293.7	+ 16.8	+ 53.3
Total Private	1099.0	1100.0	1052.7	- 1.0	+ 46.3
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	89.5	91.2	82.6	- 1.7	+ 6.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.7	12.7	12.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.3	8.3	7.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	43.1	44.2	40.1	- 1.1	+ 3.0
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	11.6	11.8	10.4	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Electrical Work	9.8	10.1	9.1	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	371.1	369.5	380.1	+ 1.6	- 9.0
Durable Goods	124.7	124.3	125.0	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	246.4	245.2	255.1	+ 1.2	- 8.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.6	56.5	56.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	16.4	16.4	15.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	2.5	2.3	2.9	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Communication	11.7	11.8	12.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.8	7.9	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	18.0	17.3	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Electric Services	12.3	12.4	11.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	294.5	296.0	271.1	- 1.5	+ 23.4
Wholesale Trade	57.9	58.0	53.8	- 0.1	+ 4.1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.9	31.9	30.1	0.0	+ 1.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.7	12.8	12.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.0	26.1	23.7	- 0.1	+ 2.3
Groceries and Related Products	7.7	7.8	7.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Groceries, General Line	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1984
Retail Trade	236.6	238.0	217.3	- 1.4	+ 19.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.1	10.1	9.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.7	5.7	5.3	0.0	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	27.2	27.5	27.2	- 0.3	0.0
Department Stores	19.4	19.5	19.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Food Stores	41.0	41.0	39.2	0.0	+ 1.8
Grocery Stores	39.1	39.1	37.4	0.0	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.7	59.3	55.4	- 0.6	+ 3.3
Banking	15.4	15.7	14.6	- 0.3	+ 0.8
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.3	15.6	14.5	- 0.3	+ 0.8
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.6	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.5	8.7	8.0	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	12.6	12.5	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Life Insurance	6.2	6.2	5.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Services	226.8	225.7	205.4	+ 1.1	+ 21.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.0	21.2	19.4	- 1.2	+ 0.6
Health Services	43.6	43.4	41.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Hospitals	15.0	14.9	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	27.2	23.2	22.2	+ 4.0	+ 5.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	19.1	16.8	14.3	+ 2.3	+ 4.8
Total Government	248.0	230.2	241.0	+ 17.8	+ 7.0
Total Federal Government	37.4	37.9	36.5	- 0.5	+ 0.9
Total State Government	80.8	75.9	77.3	+ 4.9	+ 3.5
State Education	32.7	27.5	31.1	+ 5.2	+ 1.6
Other State Government	48.1	48.4	46.2	- 0.3	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	129.8	116.4	127.2	+ 13.4	+ 2.6
Local Education	76.2	62.2	74.7	+ 14.0	+ 1.5
Other Local Government	53.6	54.2	52.5	- 0.6	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1984
Manufacturing	371.1	369.5	380.1	+ 1.6	- 9.0
Durable Goods	124.7	124.3	125.0	+ 0.4	- 0.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.6	15.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.5	5.4	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	3.9	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	4.9	5.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Household Furniture	3.8	3.7	3.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.5	10.6	10.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.2	3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	7.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.1	15.4	0.0	- 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.3	30.3	31.1	0.0	- 0.8
Construction and Related Machinery	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	4.8	5.1	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.6	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.9	21.8	23.0	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.1	2.2	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Household Appliances	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.4	8.2	9.4	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.0	7.9	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	246.4	245.2	255.1	+ 1.2	- 8.7
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.5	14.6	0.0	+ 0.9
Meat Products	5.0	4.9	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.7	2.8	2.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1984
Textile Mill Products	103.5	103.0	112.5	+ 0.5	- 9.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.2	29.4	33.1	- 0.2	- 3.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.9	29.4	33.4	- 0.5	- 3.5
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.7	7.9	+ 0.2	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.6	14.4	15.5	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Cotton	6.8	6.7	7.7	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.1	7.2	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.4	9.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.4	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.2	6.1	- 0.2	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.9	46.5	49.4	+ 0.4	- 2.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.8	10.5	0.0	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.0	7.0	7.6	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.7	16.6	16.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.6	6.5	6.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.4	7.2	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.2	2.1	2.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.4	8.4	9.0	0.0	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	15.0	15.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.1	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.8	9.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.4	4.3	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.0	33.0	32.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.2	16.9	0.0	- 0.7
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.7	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.0	20.2	19.9	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.5	9.6	9.5	- 0.1	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1339.2	1334.5	1286.6	+ 4.7	+ 52.6
Total Private	1086.3	1083.6	1040.8	+ 2.7	+ 45.5
Construction	88.9	89.2	82.1	- 0.3	+ 6.8
Manufacturing	367.4	367.7	376.3	- 0.3	- 8.9
Durable Goods	123.3	123.7	123.6	- 0.4	- 0.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.3	15.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.5	10.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.5	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	15.0	15.3	0.0	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.1	30.3	30.9	- 0.2	- 0.8
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.7	21.7	22.8	0.0	- 1.1
Nondurable Goods	244.1	244.0	252.7	+ 0.1	- 8.6
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.3	14.4	0.0	+ 0.9
Textile Mill Products	102.6	102.9	111.6	- 0.3	- 9.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.4	29.1	32.2	- 0.7	- 3.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.2	29.2	32.7	0.0	- 3.5
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.6	7.9	+ 0.3	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.6	14.4	15.5	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.3	9.7	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.5	46.3	49.0	+ 0.2	- 2.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.7	10.4	0.0	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.7	16.6	16.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.3	8.3	8.8	0.0	- 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	15.0	15.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.7	9.7	9.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	32.9	32.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.2	16.9	0.0	- 0.7

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Sept. 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.3	56.1	56.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	16.1	16.0	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Communication	11.8	11.9	12.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	17.8	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	289.2	288.7	266.3	+ 0.5	+ 22.9
Wholesale Trade	57.3	57.2	53.3	+ 0.1	+ 4.0
Retail Trade	231.9	231.5	213.0	+ 0.4	+ 18.9
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.7	27.6	- 0.1	0.0
Food Stores	40.1	39.9	38.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.3	58.0	55.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.3
Insurance Carriers	12.6	12.5	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Services	224.4	222.1	203.3	+ 2.3	+ 21.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.7	18.6	18.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Educational Services	28.9	29.4	23.6	- 0.5	+ 5.3
Total Government	252.9	250.9	245.8	+ 2.0	+ 7.1
Total Federal Government	38.3	38.0	37.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Total State Government	80.6	81.0	77.1	- 0.4	+ 3.5
Total Local Government	134.0	131.9	131.3	+ 2.1	+ 2.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	COLUMBIA Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	277.7	273.7	279.7	197.3	195.5	198.0
Construction	18.7	18.9	18.8	13.0	13.2	12.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	9.0	9.0	9.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.6	98.3	102.0	28.5	28.9	28.4
Durable Goods	29.9	29.6	31.0	13.5	13.7	13.6
Furniture and Fixtures	.7	.7	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.0	6.0	6.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.8	11.6	12.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.1	2.6	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.0	5.1	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.5	6.4	6.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	68.7	68.7	71.0	15.0	15.2	14.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.5	32.6	34.4	1.8	1.9	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.7	10.7	11.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.6	10.6	11.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.2	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.4	10.2	11.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.9	1.9	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.9	5.8	6.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	1.7	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.1	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	3.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.6	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.3	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.0
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.6	4.6	4.5	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	60.8	60.5	60.1	42.7	42.4	42.1
Wholesale Trade	15.0	15.0	14.7	11.6	11.6	11.2
Retail Trade	45.8	45.5	45.4	31.1	30.8	30.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.2	6.4	4.3	4.5	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.2	11.2	11.2	16.3	16.3	15.7
Banking	-	-	-	5.8	5.8	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services	43.2	43.2	43.2	34.5	34.6	35.0
Business Services	-	-	-	9.3	9.6	9.8
Health Services	-	-	-	6.9	6.8	6.9
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.0	3.1	3.1
Total Government	35.0	31.4	34.4	52.9	50.7	55.1
Total Federal Government	2.1	2.0	1.8	8.3	8.6	7.6
Total State Government	9.0	7.9	8.7	27.4	26.5	30.1
Total Local Government	23.9	21.5	23.9	17.2	15.6	17.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

September, 1985

Industry	CHARLESTON Sept. 1985	CHARLESTON Aug. 1985	CHARLESTON Sept. 1984	ROCK HILL Sept. 1985	ROCK HILL Aug. 1985	ROCK HILL Sept. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	175.8	175.6	167.5	42.3	42.0	42.4
Construction	13.5	13.6	12.1	2.5	2.5	2.7
Manufacturing	20.2	20.1	20.0	12.2	11.7	12.2
Durable Goods	11.4	11.4	11.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.9	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.6	1.6	1.5	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.7	8.8	10.0	9.5	10.1
Food and Kindred Products	.8	.7	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.8	4.3	4.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.2	9.2	8.7	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.8	43.8	41.4	7.2	7.1	7.2
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.9	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.9	35.9	33.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.8	8.9	7.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	32.9	32.8	30.6	7.5	7.7	7.4
Total Government	47.3	47.1	46.8	5.5	5.6	5.5
Total Federal Government	18.8	18.8	18.2	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	12.9	12.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.5	15.4	15.9	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Sept. 1985	ANDERSON Aug. 1985	ANDERSON Sept. 1984	FLORENCE Sept. 1985	FLORENCE Aug. 1985	FLORENCE Sept. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.1	46.5	48.0	46.2	45.9	45.9
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	20.5	20.5	21.5	14.0	13.9	14.0
Durable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.6
Nondurable Goods	15.2	15.2	16.5	9.4	9.3	9.4
Textile Mill Products	8.5	8.5	9.8	3.0	2.9	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	5.2	5.0	5.1	6.9	6.8	6.8
Total Government	6.9	6.5	6.8	8.4	8.2	8.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1985

Industry	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Net Change From Aug. 1985	Net Change From Sept. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	606.7	593.2	586.1	+ 13.5	+ 20.6
Total Private	466.8	465.8	449.8	+ 1.0	+ 17.0
Construction	6.7	6.9	6.1	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Manufacturing	151.6	151.1	157.5	+ 0.5	- 5.9
Durable Goods	39.1	39.0	39.9	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	8.1	8.2	- 0.2	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.1	13.0	13.8	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	112.5	112.1	117.6	+ 0.4	- 5.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.4	5.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	44.4	44.2	48.4	+ 0.2	- 4.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.5	12.7	14.3	- 0.2	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.6	14.3	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	6.0	5.8	6.0	+ 0.2	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.0	39.8	42.0	+ 0.2	- 2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.9	9.5	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.6	14.5	14.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	5.6	5.6	6.2	0.0	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.0	12.0	11.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Communication	5.4	5.4	5.7	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	135.0	135.6	124.9	- 0.6	+ 10.1
Wholesale Trade	14.2	14.1	13.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.0	7.8	7.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.3	5.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Retail Trade	120.8	121.5	111.7	- 0.7	+ 9.1
General Merchandise Stores	20.5	20.6	20.5	- 0.1	0.0
Food Stores	18.7	18.7	18.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.1	36.0	33.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Banking	11.7	11.8	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Insurance Carriers	6.6	6.4	6.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Services	125.0	123.8	115.1	+ 1.2	+ 9.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.6	13.3	12.3	- 0.7	+ 0.3
Health Services	36.0	35.9	34.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Hospitals	12.5	12.4	12.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	15.6	13.2	12.9	+ 2.4	+ 2.7
Total Government	139.9	127.4	136.3	+ 12.5	+ 3.6
Total Federal Government	11.5	11.6	11.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Total State Government	43.7	41.4	41.9	+ 2.3	+ 1.8
State Education	16.3	13.8	15.5	+ 2.5	+ 0.8
Other State Government	27.4	27.6	26.4	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Total Local Government	84.7	74.4	83.0	+ 10.3	+ 1.7
Local Education	57.9	47.3	56.7	+ 10.6	+ 1.2
Other Local Government	26.8	27.1	26.3	- 0.3	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
MANUFACTURING	290.4	289.6	304.8	314.36	311.66	300.29	41.2	40.9	40.8	7.63	7.62	7.36
DURABLE GOODS	95.9	95.6	96.8	331.89	331.75	308.58	41.8	42.1	41.7	7.94	7.88	7.40
Lumber and Wood Products	12.5	12.4	12.7	304.59	310.17	297.48	42.6	42.9	44.4	7.15	7.23	6.70
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.1	280.43	285.38	270.28	41.3	41.6	42.1	6.79	6.86	6.42
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.2	8.2	8.5	393.38	385.42	366.72	44.3	43.6	42.2	8.88	8.84	8.69
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.0	12.1	318.57	316.16	285.93	41.0	40.9	40.5	7.77	7.73	7.06
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.5	21.5	22.1	352.80	351.12	341.23	42.1	41.9	42.6	8.38	8.38	8.01
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.9	312.36	313.59	299.96	41.1	41.1	40.7	7.60	7.63	7.37
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.0	16.9	17.9	301.79	297.44	258.24	40.4	41.6	40.1	7.47	7.15	6.44
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.1	4.9	304.52	316.24	293.46	39.6	40.7	40.2	7.69	7.77	7.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	194.5	194.0	208.0	305.52	302.19	295.80	40.9	40.4	40.3	7.47	7.48	7.34
Food and Kindred Products	10.3	10.2	9.7	267.86	266.99	270.68	41.4	40.7	43.8	6.47	6.56	6.18
Textile Mill Products	90.9	90.6	102.1	291.40	289.68	269.68	41.1	40.8	39.6	7.09	7.10	6.81
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.2	26.4	31.8	291.99	288.05	272.12	41.3	40.4	39.9	7.07	7.13	6.82
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.2	26.7	30.4	288.01	287.17	276.97	39.4	39.5	38.9	7.31	7.27	7.12
Knitting Mills	7.3	7.1	7.3	319.01	310.99	222.16	46.3	45.6	37.4	6.89	6.82	5.94
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.0	11.9	13.0	307.10	300.03	292.63	41.5	40.6	40.7	7.40	7.39	7.19
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.0	309.21	326.04	273.06	42.3	44.0	41.0	7.31	7.41	6.66
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.9	7.9	8.9	261.58	266.88	242.00	41.0	41.7	40.2	6.38	6.40	6.02
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.5	39.4	43.1	190.64	185.38	190.62	37.9	37.3	38.2	5.03	4.97	4.99
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	9.1	9.7	189.83	183.22	187.21	38.9	38.9	38.6	4.88	4.71	4.85
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	14.0	14.1	169.09	164.42	169.18	36.6	35.9	37.1	4.62	4.58	4.56
Paper and Allied Products	10.6	10.7	11.0	518.02	505.21	505.45	45.6	44.2	43.8	11.36	11.43	11.54
Printing and Publishing	5.1	5.1	5.0	289.25	287.25	300.37	36.8	37.5	40.7	7.86	7.66	7.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.7	20.7	20.8	478.70	482.08	456.96	42.4	42.7	42.0	11.29	11.29	10.88

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
September, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
All Manufacturing	14.8	14.8	14.7	423.94	423.00	374.64	45.1	45.0	42.0	9.40	9.40	8.92
Durable Goods	8.6	8.6	8.4	427.20	423.62	367.64	47.1	46.5	42.6	9.07	9.11	8.63
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.2	6.3	418.77	422.99	387.90	42.3	42.9	41.8	9.90	9.86	9.28

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
All Manufacturing	20.0	20.3	20.1	307.69	308.97	298.57	40.7	40.6	40.9	7.56	7.61	7.30
Durable Goods	9.3	9.5	9.5	295.16	292.90	286.94	40.6	40.4	40.7	7.27	7.25	7.05
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.2	331.20	345.75	290.53	45.0	46.1	42.6	7.36	7.50	6.82
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	297.75	290.88	299.15	36.4	36.0	38.7	8.18	8.08	7.73
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.8	10.7	319.06	323.14	307.41	40.8	40.8	41.0	7.82	7.92	7.51
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.8	1.9	268.19	269.43	274.65	38.7	38.6	41.1	6.93	6.98	6.68
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	180.80	181.40	171.67	36.6	36.5	37.4	4.94	4.97	4.59

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1984
All Manufacturing	74.7	74.3	78.3	305.62	304.06	284.71	41.3	41.2	40.1	7.40	7.38	7.10
Durable Goods	21.6	21.5	22.3	322.26	324.43	299.30	41.0	41.7	40.5	7.86	7.78	7.39
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.4	8.3	8.6	348.13	348.55	340.63	42.3	42.3	42.9	8.23	8.24	7.94
Nondurable Goods	53.1	53.2	56.0	298.91	295.61	278.90	41.4	41.0	39.9	7.22	7.21	6.99
Textile Mill Products	28.6	28.7	30.7	290.46	286.94	277.30	41.2	40.7	39.9	7.05	7.05	6.95
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.3	10.0	10.7	280.37	276.51	281.88	39.6	39.0	40.5	7.08	7.09	6.96
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.6	9.7	10.3	289.88	285.11	284.09	40.6	40.1	39.9	7.14	7.11	7.12
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.3	1.2	310.07	303.75	250.97	45.8	45.0	38.2	6.77	6.75	6.57
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	2.6	2.8	313.91	286.57	247.76	46.3	42.9	38.0	6.78	6.68	6.52
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.4	8.3	9.0	186.96	190.15	159.71	41.0	41.7	36.8	4.56	4.56	4.34
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.8	2.1	157.47	166.32	159.84	36.2	38.5	34.9	4.35	4.32	4.58
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	382.02	387.58	363.44	41.3	41.9	41.3	9.25	9.25	8.80

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
SEPTEMBER, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,150	6,170	6,440	3,480	3,480	3,720	2,670	2,690	2,720
AIKEN---------	40,300	39,900	40,400	18,500	18,600	18,900	21,800	21,300	21,500
ALLENDALE-----	2,940	2,820	3,060	1,270	1,250	1,360	1,670	1,570	1,700
ANDERSON------	47,100	46,500	48,100	20,500	20,500	21,500	26,600	26,000	26,600
BAMBERG-------	4,280	4,240	4,550	1,510	1,500	1,800	2,770	2,740	2,750
BARNWELL------	7,480	7,420	7,480	3,390	3,340	3,310	4,190	4,080	4,170
BEAUFORT------	27,520	27,830	27,440	1,390	1,350	1,280	26,130	26,480	26,160
BERKELEY------	22,000	22,200	20,700	6,100	6,200	5,900	15,900	16,000	14,800
CALHOUN-------	3,710	3,700	3,720	2,170	2,200	2,170	1,540	1,500	1,550
CHARLESTON----	138,400	138,600	131,800	9,800	9,700	9,700	128,600	128,900	122,100
CHEROKEE------	15,880	15,640	15,920	8,200	8,190	8,320	7,680	7,450	7,600
CHESTER-------	10,820	10,920	11,290	5,530	5,610	5,960	5,290	5,310	5,330
CHESTERFIELD--	11,970	11,710	12,410	6,610	6,600	7,010	5,360	5,110	5,400
CLARENDON-----	6,190	5,930	6,170	1,730	1,670	1,770	4,460	4,260	4,400
COLLETON------	9,190	8,550	9,240	2,670	2,680	2,750	6,520	5,870	6,490
DARLINGTON----	19,170	19,110	20,060	6,910	6,860	7,810	12,260	12,250	12,250
DILLON--------	9,120	9,080	9,220	3,730	3,720	3,930	5,390	5,360	5,290
DORCHESTER----	15,400	14,900	15,000	4,300	4,200	4,400	11,100	10,700	10,600
EDGEFIELD-----	4,410	4,520	4,470	1,970	2,040	2,170	2,440	2,480	2,300
FAIRFIELD-----	6,590	6,370	6,680	2,370	2,350	2,500	4,220	4,020	4,180
FLORENCE------	46,300	45,900	46,000	14,000	13,800	14,000	32,300	32,100	32,000
GEORGETOWN----	14,670	14,760	16,310	4,000	4,000	4,520	10,670	10,760	11,790
GREENVILLE----	157,400	155,900	157,500	49,000	48,900	50,900	108,400	107,000	106,600
GREENWOOD-----	26,840	26,750	28,020	12,330	12,270	13,690	14,510	14,480	14,330
HAMPTON-------	4,950	4,940	5,060	1,760	1,760	1,860	3,190	3,180	3,200
HORRY---------	53,300	54,690	54,940	5,850	5,770	7,000	47,450	48,920	47,940
JASPER--------	3,120	3,080	3,130	180	180	190	2,940	2,900	2,940
KERSHAW-------	14,510	14,320	14,980	6,840	6,870	7,480	7,670	7,450	7,500
LANCASTER-----	16,990	17,030	17,930	9,100	9,260	10,030	7,890	7,770	7,900
LAURENS-------	16,980	16,860	17,630	7,500	7,640	8,170	9,480	9,220	9,460
LEE-----------	3,110	2,940	3,060	1,040	1,030	1,020	2,070	1,910	2,040
LEXINGTON-----	44,700	43,300	44,200	13,900	14,100	13,400	30,800	29,200	30,800
McCORMICK-----	1,980	1,950	1,960	840	850	840	1,140	1,100	1,120
MARION--------	11,480	11,260	11,440	5,520	5,410	5,550	5,960	5,850	5,890
MARLBORO------	8,290	8,260	8,710	3,950	3,920	4,380	4,340	4,340	4,330
NEWBERRY------	10,240	10,070	10,680	4,560	4,560	5,040	5,680	5,510	5,640
OCONEE--------	20,110	20,120	20,070	9,700	9,660	9,730	10,410	10,460	10,340
ORANGEBURG----	25,750	25,780	26,410	8,860	8,910	9,460	16,890	16,870	16,950
PICKENS-------	28,900	28,900	31,700	12,400	12,400	13,300	16,500	16,500	18,400
RICHLAND------	152,600	152,200	153,800	14,600	14,800	15,000	138,000	137,400	138,800
SALUDA--------	3,110	3,090	2,970	1,300	1,280	1,170	1,810	1,810	1,800
SPARTANBURG---	91,400	88,900	90,900	37,200	37,000	37,800	54,200	51,900	53,100
SUMTER--------	28,750	28,590	28,780	8,650	8,570	8,770	20,100	20,020	20,010
UNION---------	10,030	9,980	9,720	5,780	5,730	5,480	4,250	4,250	4,240
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,460	9,440	9,110	3,620	3,620	3,290	5,840	5,820	5,820
YORK----------	42,400	42,100	42,400	12,100	11,700	12,200	30,300	30,400	30,200

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
September, 1985

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
AREA	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984
ACCOMACK	21,660	21,700	21,320	1,130	1,250	970	11.8	12.7	10.4
ALBEMARLE	47,610	48,000	43,650	4,010	4,130	3,410	8.4	8.5	7.8
ALLEGHANY	4,080	4,110	4,060	370	440	390	9.0	10.7	9.6
AMELIA	5,490	5,500	5,490	440	490	430	8.0	8.9	7.8
AMHERST	61,050	61,700	61,490	5,380	5,660	4,890	8.4	8.9	8.0
APPOMATTOX	7,080	7,120	7,140	810	960	640	11.4	12.8	9.0
ARLINGTON	91,240	91,210	90,170	660	1,160	720	7.7	10.3	7.1
AUGUSTA	57,460	57,580	54,300	1,990	1,090	1,240	3.9	3.0	3.6
BEDFORD	45,470	46,070	41,720	2,060	2,120	2,520	4.5	4.6	6.0
BLAND	3,500	3,520	3,310	300	490	500	6.9	6.7	7.2
BOTETOURT	17,340	17,480	15,650	5,590	5,550	5,890	4.4	4.3	5.1
BRUNSWICK	7,460	7,500	7,360	1,600	1,510	1,270	6.3	5.9	5.3
BUCHANAN	27,150	27,430	14,150	1,600	1,660	1,710	11.3	11.4	12.1
BUCKINGHAM	7,190	7,150	10,510	1,690	1,700	1,320	8.3	8.4	6.8
CAMPBELL	24,700	24,900	10,690	1,210	1,330	1,370	9.3	10.2	10.8
CAROLINE	14,900	14,960	11,470	1,250	1,220	1,090	8.9	9.1	8.2
CARROLL	29,010	29,140	21,810	3,870	3,040	2,370	10.1	10.5	8.6
CHARLES CITY	5,590	5,600	5,560	1,540	1,510	1,350	9.9	9.5	9.1
CHESTERFIELD	89,540	89,500	89,740	4,480	4,360	4,240	4.7	4.7	4.8
CLARKE	6,400	6,360	6,450	660	430	490	6.5	5.5	6.1
CRAIG	3,440	3,500	3,500	260	240	240	7.1	6.9	7.0
CULPEPER	22,700	22,850	22,390	1,400	1,340	1,920	7.9	7.7	7.5
CUMBERLAND	7,360	7,380	7,240	2,000	1,870	2,060	9.9	9.1	9.7
DICKENSON	14,340	14,340	13,560	5,660	8,530	7,940	5.6	5.5	5.4
DINWIDDIE	29,100	29,170	29,390	3,200	3,370	1,850	11.0	11.4	6.8
ESSEX	7,250	7,280	7,410	660	660	600	8.5	8.5	8.1
FAIRFAX	414,800	415,710	413,130	4,960	4,590	4,110	6.5	6.0	5.7
FAUQUIER	16,290	16,330	16,980	390	350	400	6.2	5.6	6.7
FLOYD	10,500	10,500	10,060	1,400	1,330	1,240	7.6	7.2	6.9
FLUVANNA	10,160	10,240	10,190	2,240	2,190	1,900	10.1	9.8	8.8
FRANKLIN	21,410	21,470	21,490	1,840	1,920	1,680	8.4	8.7	7.8
FREDERICK	8,450	8,240	7,810	650	640	650	7.8	7.8	8.2
GILES	13,790	13,820	10,310	2,960	2,490	3,110	4.0	3.4	4.4
GLOUCESTER	8,390	8,310	8,110	490	450	370	14.5	13.2	11.9
GOOCHLAND	17,200	17,330	16,690	1,630	1,790	1,920	9.5	10.3	11.5
GRAYSON	11,740	11,850	11,460	1,760	1,800	1,540	15.0	15.2	13.4
GREENE	6,060	6,090	5,970	360	890	960	5.4	5.5	6.0
GREENSVILLE	23,050	23,350	21,870	1,740	1,730	1,720	7.5	7.4	7.9
HALIFAX	40,520	41,420	38,630	3,820	3,880	2,870	9.4	9.4	7.4
HANOVER	43,730	43,770	42,020	2,630	2,640	2,760	6.0	6.0	6.6
HENRICO	138,340	138,260	132,500	4,980	5,030	5,990	3.6	3.6	4.5
HENRY	7,370	7,400	6,740	520	470	490	7.1	6.4	7.3
HIGHLAND	107,690	108,060	102,090	6,530	6,810	5,470	6.1	6.3	5.4
ISLE OF WIGHT	36,950	37,360	35,470	2,490	2,520	2,670	6.7	6.7	7.5
JAMES CITY	13,300	13,490	12,470	1,170	1,270	1,320	8.8	9.4	10.6
KING GEORGE	18,860	19,090	17,440	1,490	1,380	1,450	7.9	7.2	8.3
KING WILLIAM	60,290	61,620	58,930	3,060	4,100	4,040	5.1	6.7	6.9

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1985

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL			UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984	SEPT. 1985	AUG. 1985	SEPT. 1984
ANDERSON	12,470	12,490	11,970	11,100	10,930	10,740	1,350	1,420	1,230	10.8	11.5	10.3
CHARLESTON	34,200	34,470	34,340	32,740	32,970	32,800	1,460	1,450	1,540	4.3	4.2	5.0
COLUMBIA	45,140	45,310	44,360	43,240	43,350	42,020	1,940	1,960	2,340	4.3	4.3	5.4
FLORENCE	15,330	15,450	14,450	14,180	14,320	13,430	1,150	1,130	1,020	7.5	7.3	7.1
GREENVILLE	30,170	30,170	30,740	28,160	28,190	28,890	2,010	1,980	1,850	6.7	6.6	6.4
GREENWOOD	10,420	10,550	9,810	9,310	9,380	9,170	1,110	1,170	640	10.7	11.1	6.5
NORTH CHARLESTON	20,390	20,670	18,870	19,040	19,320	17,440	1,360	1,350	1,430	6.7	6.6	7.7
ROCK HILL	19,220	19,700	18,660	18,060	18,150	17,130	1,160	1,550	1,530	6.0	7.9	8.1
SPARTANBURG	22,080	22,160	20,900	20,480	20,490	19,560	1,600	1,670	1,340	7.2	7.5	6.4
SUMTER	11,210	11,340	10,750	10,430	10,550	9,920	780	790	830	7.0	7.0	7.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work nonagricultural employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, and Ted Gladden.